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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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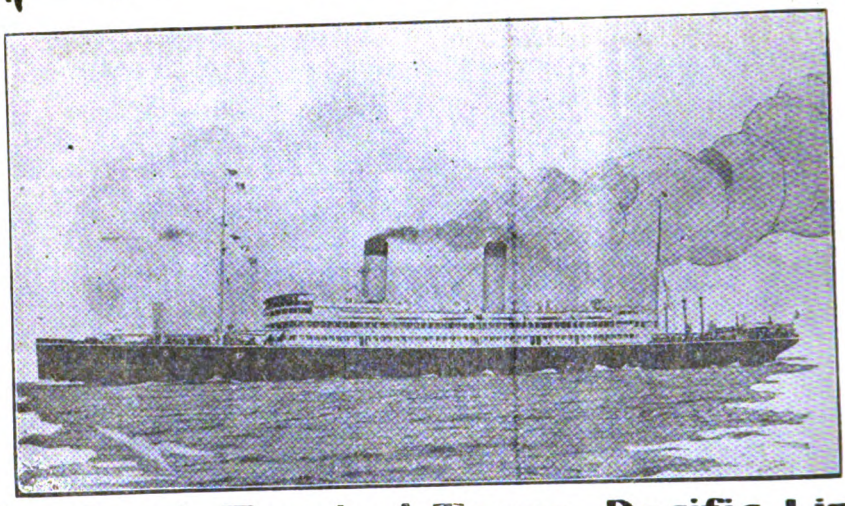

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A RIVER MOUTH, BY TAKENOUCHI SEIHO

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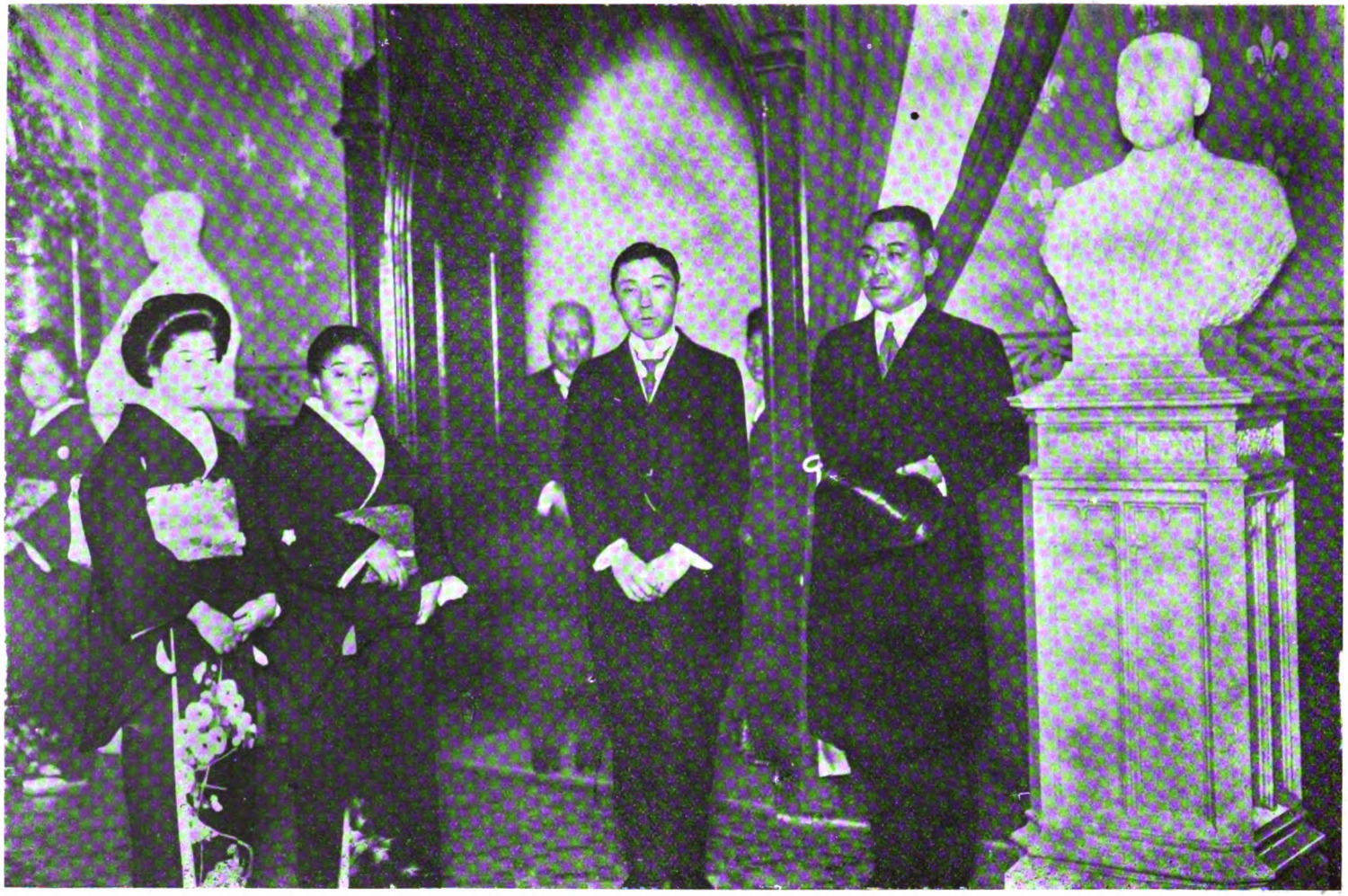

HON. YEIKICHI KAMADA, M. H. P. AND HIS FAMILY

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MODÊRN JAPANESE ART DESIGNS

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H. I. H. PRINCE HIGASHI-FUSHIMI WELCOMED BACK FROM EUROPE

MARQUIS SAIONJI AND PARTY SAIL TO FRANCE

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3. FUJISAN FROM LAKE SUWA, BY H. KANAYAMA 4. THRESHERS, BY T. MAKINO
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PRINCESS NASHIMOTO PRINCE YI OF KOREA

NEW YEAR IMPERIAL REVIEW AND GENERAL AKIYAMA

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MARQUIS MAYEDA, MARCHIONESS MAYEDA AND LIEUTENANT OGURI

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE
VOLUME NINE FEBUARY, 1919 NUMBER TEN

TAKENOUCHI SEIHO

By S. ONO

WHEN Hashimoto Gaho died in 1908 the greatest representative painter of the Meiji era had passed away, and all lovers of Japanese pictorial art wondered who would take his place. With the disappearance of the master it was felt that the sun had gone down in the world of art. Art circles were much divided, and second rate painters innumerable were engaged in an unseemly strife to establish schools after their own names. There were a few men of great skill, however, and art make some remarkable progress in individual cases. Among the more distinguished names following the decease of Gaho was that of Takenouchi Seiho, though Terasaki Kogyo and Yokoyama Taikan also left an indelible mark on the nation's art. Terasaki may be regarded as a good representative of the Tokyo School of painters while Yokoyama is a type of the new school of Japanese artists recently gaining favour; but Takenouchi is above all a Kyoto artist.

As Tokyo is recognized as the center of learning in Japan, and Osaka the commercial metropolis, Kyoto is the home of Japanese fine art. One looks to Tokyo for the representative scholars of the empire, and to Osaka for great commercial magnates, and to Kyoto for the great painters. It is not without significance that so large a proportion of the artists that win favour at the annual Exhibition of Fine Art in Tokyo comes from Kyoto. Takenouchi Seiho is not only one of the typical examples of the Kyoto school of art, but a good representative of high achievement in national art. In him converges the highest genius of the old schools and the new, the ancient and the modern.

While there is considerable demand for the paintings of Kogyo and Kanzan, the greatest demand is for pieces from the brush of Seiho, whose pictures now command the highest figure. An ordinary price for a canvas by Seiho is one thousand yen, and often still higher; and his monthly income is said to be over 20,000 *yen*, which is more than most of the merchant princes enjoy. This fact alone proves how fond of fine art are the monied classes of Japan, as well as the encouragement accorded a really first-rate artist.

Seiho was born in the old capital at Kyoto in 1864. His father kept a restaurant and showed fine appreciation in collecting works of art, which no doubt did something to influence the mind of his son, who inherited his father's taste and took to painting from childhood. The lad was brought up with every facility for developing his inherent love of art, and made progress quite consistently with his natural talent. Young Seiho studied painting in the studio of the famous Kono Bairei, the greatest master of the brush in Kyoto. It is not every great painter that proves a successful teacher; but Bai-

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ted was evidently a teacher as well as a master artist. Nearly a score of his pupils was among the prize-takers at the first Seiyo school of painters. He applied himself to the old masters with remarkable assiduity. The good points of their schools, however, were in no way neglected. He devoted special attention to the art of Tosa and Nanga, aiming to acquire the points of excellence displayed by these masters. It was only after many years of laborious toil and performance that Seiho reached an attitude of confidence in his own expression of beauty on canvas. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Japan Fine Art Exhibition in 1887, when he was given a high award. It was a period of marvelous darkness in the realm of the arts, and the progress shown by Seiho had a good effect in awakening the art world to new possibilities. His fellow artists of the Kyoto school had been too long content to adhere to the old conventions and avoid too much originality. They painted as if all advancement lay in the past. The greatest of the old masters could never be again approached. The artists of the day refrain from subjecting their canvases to public criticism. They were not willing even to profit by well-taken criticism. But Seiho was ready to face the public and take any hint that was offered him, if he thought it prudent. He was convinced by an analytical application after high achievement. He was not satisfied to have his pieces praised by his colleagues in Kyoto only; he wanted to know what Tokyo thought of them. His willingness to make criticism was an indication of his great superiority for further progress and achievement.

Thus it was that Seiho went far beyond most of his contemporaries in the sphere of painting. It was not that he toiled to rivals, but he displayed greater ambition and promise than others, and so won the heart of the public. Not content with the admiration bestowed on him, Seiho determined to see what western artists had to teach him, that he might, if possible, combine the virtues of East and West in his chosen sphere. He therefore travelled in Europe and America and saw what art had achieved in those countries. He did not refuse to profit by the points of superiority witnessed in western art. Seiho devoted close study to the masterpieces of European art; but he evidently preferred his native style of painting, for he never tried to imitate what he saw abroad. Whatever he learned he was able to apply after a Japanese manner.

The influence of western art upon Seiho may perhaps best be seen in his sepia pieces, which he for the first time successfully accommodated to Japanese style of painting. After his return from abroad Seiho settled down to fuller development of his great skill. Since then every year has but added to his achievements and his fame.

Among the superior features of the art of Seiho are his unique sketching qualities and the variety of his themes. His delineations of flowers, birds and animals live. The anatomy of his live subjects is always correct. Seiho is always master of his theme: it never masters him. His pieces reveal a remarkable lightness of touch and spirit combined with a certain degree of seriousness. At times he devotes himself to great minuteness of detail and clean cut representations of subjects, while at other times he prefers the vague and indefinite. Nothing can be more

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rei was eminently a teacher as well as a master artist. Needless to say Seiho was among the greatest of his pupils.

At first Seiho took to the style of the Shijo school of painters. He applied himself to the old masters with remarkable assiduity. The good points of other schools, however, were in no way neglected. He devoted special attention to the art of Buson and Kano, wishing to acquire the points of excellence displayed by these masters. It was only after many years of laborious toil and perseverance that Seiho reached an attitude of confidence in his own expression of beauty on canvas. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Japan Fine Art Exhibition in 1891, when he was given a high award. It was a period of unusual dullness in the realm of fine art, and the progress shown by Seiho had a good effect in awakening the art world to new possibilities. His fellow artists of the Kyoto school had been too long content to adhere to the old conventions and avoid too much originality. They painted as if all achievement lay in the past. The greatest of the old masters could never be again approached. The artists of the day refrained from subjecting their canvasses of public criticism. They were not willing even to profit by well-taken criticism. But Seiho was ready to face the public and take any hint that was offered him, if he thought it pertinent. He was consumed by an undying aspiration after high achievement. He was not satisfied to have his pieces praised by his colleague in Kyoto only; he wanted to know what Tokyo thought of them. His willingness to take criticism was an indication of his great capacity for further progress and achievement.

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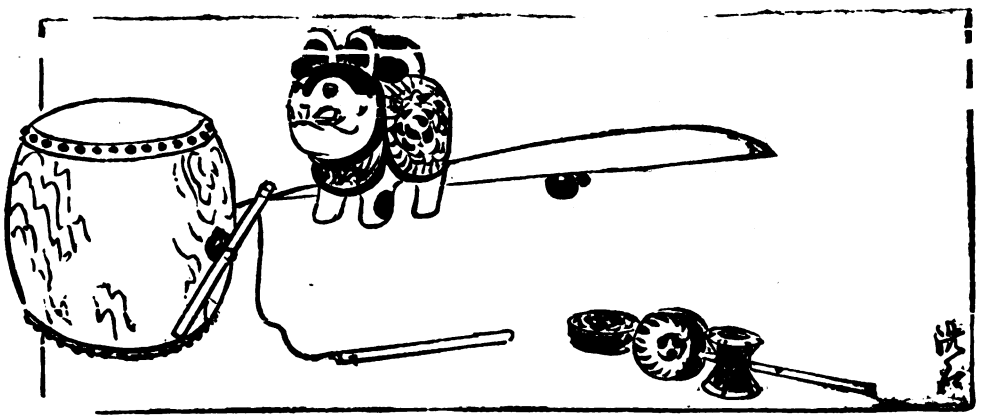
beautiful than Seiho's "A River Mouth" which was exhibited at the Tokyo Fine Arts Exhibition in the autumn of 1918. A river mouth in the early morning appeals to every artist. To gaze at this picture fills the mind with inspiration and boundless hope. Yet it is all so very simple in composition and execution. Though it might seem commonplace at first, it is easily seen to be inimitable. Artists with such character in their pictures are very few. The beauty of his native scenery breathes through the nature pieces of Seiho.

The most famous works of Seiho are the "Ama Barashi", the "Aki-yu", "Haru-no-yama", "Kyoto-no-aki," "Are Yudachi", "E-ni-naru-maye", "Hikari," and "A River Mouth" In the "E-ni-naru-maye", a very lovely thing, we have Seiho's power to depict human beauty; while his "Kyoto-no-aki "shows how well he can portray nature, especially in her sombre moods.

In 1900 Seiho was appointed to the high position of Court Painter, and later became professor of Fine Art in the Art Academy at Kyoto. He also teaches in a private art school of his own. Among his more distinguished pupils are Nishiyama Suiho, Hashimoto Kansetsu, Ishizaki Koyo and Tsuchida Baisen. As a painter of beautiful women Baisen is superb, while Koyo greatly excels as a painter of birds and flowers. These two were the most admired of his pupils; but it would take both together to equal the master. They fell in love with his daughter, but fearing to create bad feeling between them, Seiho gave her in marriage to a business man.



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beautiful than Seiho's "A Kiso Maid," which was exhibited at the Tokyo Fine Art Exhibition in the autumn of 1915. A river mouth in the early morning appeals to every artist. To paint this picture with the mind with inspiration and boundless hope. Yet it is all so very simple in composition and execution. Perhaps it might seem commonplace at first, it is really seen to be inimitable. Mist with such character in their pictures are very few. The beauty of the misty scenery breathes the very life and vigour of Seiho.

The most famous works of Seiho are "Asia Dreams", the "Kusu", "Asia Morning", "Kyoto on a July", "Kamo-gawa-nuye", "Hikawa," and "A River Mouth". In the "Kamogawa-nuye", a very lively thing, we have Seiho's power to depict human

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A HEROAN AND A VISCOUNT

By T. PEGGE.

IN the year 1800 the Dragon had a worship called the Lampo-mas had in Dorsetshire by the time it had passed in Cornwall. Tolan was a figure and [illegible] on the day of Candlemas [illegible] upon us. The [illegible] also was brought to Lyme with Hugo Hornero a commander, who was greatly surprised on his return to find that the Governor was no more. Hinnocks believed that the revolution had been [illegible] about by the chaos of Gordon and St [illegible] revenge for the death of his ancestors by the Polignacs family in the person of [illegible] Thos [illegible] prince. The [illegible] to be loyal to the [illegible] and oppose those clans [illegible] to the Jacobin House. Consequently when the new Governor [illegible] to deliver [illegible] then the [illegible] point blow.

Lucius Aymo, [illegible] the famous Count Nassau, [illegible] hampton on the Nigvonmore and visited him to [illegible] be [illegible] but again [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of Lucius Aymo [illegible] they could be with [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A BEGGAR AND A VISCOUNT

By T. ISOBE

IN the year 1866 the shogun had a warship called the Kaiyo-maru, built in Holland; but by the time it had arrived in Japan the Tokugawa régime had fallen and the clans of Choshu and Satsuma were supreme. The new warship was brought to Japan with Buyo Enomoto as commander, who was greatly surprised on his return to find that the government that had despatched him to Europe, was no more. Enomoto believed that the revolution had been brought about by the clans of Choshu and Satsuma in revenge for the defeat of their ancestors by the Tokugawa family in the battle of Sekigahara three hundred years before. He, therefore, felt in duty bound to be loyal to the *Bakufu* and oppose these clans, while loyal to the Imperial House. Consequently when the new Government requested him to deliver to them the navy he refused point blank.

Katsu Awa, later the famous Count Katsu, visited Enomoto on the Kaiyo-maru and advised him to surrender, but he stoutly held out against it. The officers of Enomoto were so excited and indignant at the proposal of Katsu Awa that they could be with difficulty prevented from falling upon him then and there and despatching him; but Enomoto restrained them and sent Katsu Awa safely back in accordance with the laws of war. A few days afterwards the whole navy left Yedo for Hokkaido where they cast anchor in the Bay of Hakodaté on the 20th of November. It was decided to hold the fortress of Goryokaku against the clan forces; which meant that the rebels would have to fight the Imperial army. The rebels were brave and held out well for six months, when their supplies and ammunition were exhausted and they were compelled to surrender. The fort fell on the 16th of May, 1869.

When Enomoto decided that it was useless to sacrifice more lives in a futile attempt to overcome the opposing forces, he sent a message to Ryosuké Kuroda, later Count Kuroda, then a staff officer of the army, with whom he was acquainted, asking him to make provision for surrender. He proposed to give up the ships and men in the condition in which they then were and that he himself should commit suicide. The letter was carried to Kuroda by a subordinate officer named Ishikawa Jihei. As the messenger was hurrying back with an answer to the message, he saw a meteor falling across a mountain peak in front of him, which he took for an omen that his master's life was no more. When he arrived, however, he found that Admiral Enomoto

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had not yet committed the fatal act, but was busy preparing for it.

Having completed his preparations in due form the brave admiral seated himself on the mat, opened his clothes and took the sword to perform *harakiri*. His face was deathly pale and he heaved a deep sigh. He lifted the weapon and was about to make the fatal incision in his abdomen, when a messenger just then pushed open the door, crying "Do not perform *harakiri!*" On looking up, the admiral was astonished to find that the intruder was his officer, Ishikawa.

"Well, what news?" demanded the admiral.

"First I must ask you why you want to commit *harakiri?*"

"With good reason. I wish to die in the name of my subordinates, who may be held responsible for my actions, so as to save their lives!"

"No! No!" cried Ishikawa. "The time for such an act has not yet come! It may be that your subordinates will refuse to surrender after your death. If you wish to surrender you must live to see it through, else we shall go on fighting to the end. The thing to do is to lead us all in the act of surrender, conclude the most advantageous terms possible with the enemy, thus preventing further useless resistance, and then die if needs be."

Enomoto could easily now see that it was kinder to his officers to live than to die. He thereupon admitted the reasonableness of the argument and rearranged his uniform, resolving to await further eventualities. He at once summoned his officers to a conference, obtaining their acquiescence in the act of surrender, and emphasizing the folly of further resistance.

Subsequently Enomoto had an interview with Kuroda, who allowed him to surrender on very generous terms, and agreeing to spare the lives of the remnant of the shogun's army. Some of the officers of the Imperial forces insisted on visiting death upon Enomoto and his followers, but Kuroda refused to agree to this, saying it would be a great loss to the nation to destroy so great a hero The wisdom of this view may be seen from the fact that afterwards the admira. became Viscount Enomoto, who was Japanese Minister to Russia, Minister of the Imperial cabinet and held other high offices of state. Naturally he was always on friendly terms with Kuroda; and the son of Viscount Enomoto married the daughter of Count Kuroda, who is now a member of the House of Peers.

In his declining years Viscount Enomoto retired from public office and lived at Mukojima, in which neighbourhood he was wont to take a daily walk for the sake of health. Every morning he walked to Shirahigé and in the afternoon to Kanegafuchi. This he always did no matter what the weather was like. The Hyakka-yen gardens he often visited. One day in November when the wind was bitterly cold, as Viscount Enomoto was coming away from the famous garden, he met a beggar who seemed a man of about fifty. As he passed along, the man stopped him and asked assistance. On looking into his face the Viscount was astonished to find that it was that of his old fellow-officer, Ishikawa Jihei, who had prevented him performing *harakiri*.

"Have you forgotten me, my lord?" asked the beggar.

"No, never! You are my old friend Ishikawa!"

"It is long since I have seen you, my lord!"

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had not yet commanded the fatal act, but was preparing for it.

Marchese Colombo, his predecessor in office, had brave aspirations and a high ideal of the relations between his country and the sword to part its dominions. He knew his duty and he loved it deeply. He liked the Foreign and was about to make the fatal decision in his ablution-room, when a messenger put his head round the door, crying "No need to do it, sir! Good!" Colombo, by the aid of a looking-glass, was assisted to find out the meaning of his strange words.

"Well, what news?" demanded the astonished.

"The Count has given way to your wishes, sir, and will withdraw."

"With good reason. I will be obliged if some one will ascertain, who may be best able to supply information, what is to become of their lives."

"And Xoxi?" cried Colombo. "The time for such as she has not yet come! It may be that your subordinates will remember to search after your death. If you wish to serve her you must live to see it done, else we shall go on digging to the end. The thing to do is to lead us all in the right direction, and to do this you must negotiate terms with the enemy. This party must never be allowed to turn its guns on us."

Marchese Colombo could easily move to treat with Bismarck, but he preferred to live it to the end. He then put upon another the reason of his sent the message and returned to the window, resolving to await further events. He at once dismissed his colleagues to a consultation on their course, and the next day the Count's subsequently Piombolo had an interview with the Count's Secretary, and

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view with Kuroda, who allowed him to [illegible] on very precious terms, and agreeing to spare the lives of the remnant of the Shogun's army. Some of the [illegible] of the Imperial Forces blocked on [illegible] by the death upon Hermoto and his followers, but Kuroda refused to agree to this, saying it would be a great loss to the nation to destroy so great a hero. The wisdom of this view may be seen from the fact that afterwards the admiral became Viscount Enomoto, who was Japanese Minister to Russia, Minister of the Imperial Household, and other high offices of state. Nitta Tyoshi was always on friendly terms with Kuroda; and the son of Viscount Enomoto married the daughter of Count Inouye, who is now a member of the Privy Council.

In his decision, Marchese Colombo was much relieved from public office and lived as a philosopher, in which retirement he was wont to take a daily walk for the exercise of health. Every morning he passed to Shinagawa and the Kyoto-kwan Hotel. This he always did no matter what the weather was like. The Hyakka-yen Hotel was opened on November 1st, 1868, and was a very cold, [illegible] building, standing away from the tumultuous gardens, and had a beggar who seemed a man of about fifty. As he passed along the man stopped him and asked assistance. On looking into his face the Viscount was astonished to find it was that of his old friend Hikawa Jiroh, who had previously disappeared.

"Have you no further news, my lord?"

"No, never! Yet [illegible] my lord [illegible]!"

"It is long since I have seen you, my lord!"

"Yes," said the Viscount, "it is a long time."

The Viscount stood for some time in silence, as if unable to find words. He looked into the face of the emaciated form before him and stood aghast. His was thinking of that dreadful night thirty years before when this man saved him from suicide. The Viscount took Ishikawa to his mansion, where the servants were astonished to have a beggar introduced. But the master led the guest into the best room and refreshed him with good things, to the astonishment of the attendants.

It seems that after the Imperial Restoration, when Ishikawa was pardoned, he obtained employment in a Government office until in old age he was dismissed as of no further use. Then he wandered about until he came to beggary, all his relations having died before him. Thus driven to extremes, he decided to put himself in the way of the Viscount who had once been his superior officer, and so had tried to meet him coming from the Tyakuen grounds. After a long talk over old times Viscount Hinomoto took the man to a room and fully clothed him with respectable garments. As he walked out looking like a gentleman the servants wondered still more at what it all meant. Hinomoto had saved the life of Katsu Awa from death off Shinagawa, and Ishikawa had saved the life of Hinomoto on the night he had attempted to perform Harakiri. Not long after the incident of the meeting between the Viscount and Ishikawa, the former died, and the latter is believed to be still alive somewhere.

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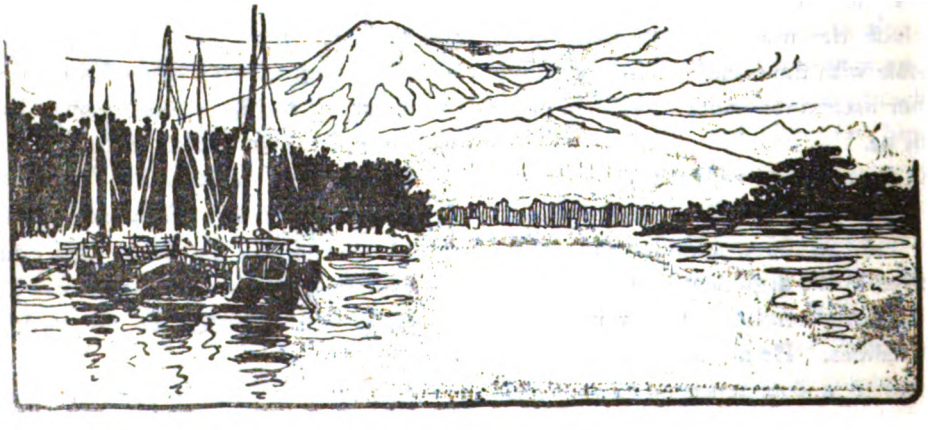

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PROGRESS OF DESIGN IN JAPAN

R. YASUDA

(THE TOKYO HIGHER SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY)

THE degree to which Japan's skill in design had advanced in ancient times may easily be seen from an examination of the masterpieces of metal work that have come down to us. This is notably seen in such examples as swords, beads, porcelain, clay images and other objects of archeology. Many of these objects which reveal so wonderful a development in skill were no doubt made after the time of the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno. But they are excellent illustrations of the designs of antiquity. Progress in art designs saw considerable development after the advent of Buddhism when native art came under the influence of China through Korea. This was some time during the sixth century; and from thence down to the Nara period in the seventh century Chinese influence became supreme in Japanese art designs.

The foreign influence, however, gradually became Japanized; and by the beginning of the ninth century, when Japan no longer sent envoys to Korea, native art-forms had attained a degree of beauty and general excellence that was maintained down through the eras of Genpei, Muromachi, Kamakura, Momoyama and Yedo. During these centuries, of course, Chinese influence sought revival frequently, but it never obtained the mastery over native art. Art designs were especially splendid during the Momoyama period; while in the Tokugawa period technical skill witnessed greater development than before; and then the true value of Japanese designs was displayed. The great names of this period, such as Koyetsu, Korin, and others, gave an originality to designs in lacquer, ordinary and in relief, that had never been hitherto seen; while Jinsei and Kazan did the same for porcelain. Indeed the names of those who were distinguished as designers in this period are too numerous to mention.

After the 300 years of the Tokugawa period came to a close, the Meiji period opened with welcome to European influence, and designs underwent much change. In technical designs no foreign influence was experienced during the Tokugawa period, as there was little or no foreign intercourse. But gradually European influence has gone on strengthening itself until now it is seen everywhere. In houses, household ornaments, clothes, furniture, utensils and so on the influence of western countries has taken

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PROGRESS OF DESIGN IN JAPAN

BY Y. ASUDA

(Of the Tokyo Higher School of Technology)

THE degree to which Japan's skill in design had advanced in ancient times may easily be seen from an examination of the masterpieces of metal work that have come down to us. This is notably seen in such examples as swords, beads, porcelain, clay images and other objects of archæology. Many of these objects which reveal so wonderful a development in skill were no doubt made after the time of the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno. But they are excellent illustrations of the designs of antiquity. Progress in art designs saw considerable development after the advent of Buddhism when native art came under the influence of China through Korea. This was some time during the sixth century; and from there down to the Nara period in the seventh century Chinese influence became supreme in Japanese art designs.

The foreign influence, however, gradually lessened in power; and by the beginning of the ninth century, when Japan no longer sent envoys to Korea, native attributes had attained a degree of beauty and general excellence that was maintained down through the era of Genji, Murasaki, Kamakura, Muromachi and Yedo. During these centuries

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a permanent place, side by side with Japanese styles.

At first when forcing a influence upon to come in the way of trade, passed undisturbed, until some reaction or reversion point, when Japanese taste began to settle down to a few styles that seemed to have the preference of the public. From the beginning the Kwanbunsha, a society, and then the Nikka, have had upon its now displays more and more in a refined degree and developing some thing more in the new styles are being applied to all the designs by the young artists. It might be called the Vienna model, which has come true been fashionable in Europe and America. At the Exhibition of display were in Tokyo in 1907 under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the new styles were abundant.

It is obvious, even from remote times, that the Japanese are a people fond of designs and are always keen to find out what display is pleased and to please them so to be said to or in it. It is in this a case for. Japan does not differ to be left behind in the development of designs and fashions. It is not a question of imitation of foreign designs, but seems to put a native touch to them. The Japanese artist or artisan seems to take in the idea of a foreign design and then digest it to his own satisfaction. He [illegible] with his hand and therefore skilful in execution of the design he chooses. It is this quality that has given such impetus to native designs of all kinds nowadays. The Japanese do not accept foreign designs without discrimination; they leave their preference, wise or not. They are especially fond of any kind of novelty. If the Japanese genius for designing foreign ideas continues strong we may expect to witness a great advance in the development of modern designs in the most low prices.

It is now interesting to note how the Italian movement Japanese designs is finding its way to France and America, where it is [illegible] in various ways. Even in Germany they have exhibited of all Japanese designs and designs and notepaper they consider modern. This is especially so in regard to technical designs. This development of oriental taste in the West seems to incline chiefly to the art of the Far a period. This exchange of ideas in style between Europe and Japan is very interesting. Neither the East nor West, however, will be likely to adopt wholly the ideas of one another.

In regard to artistic native styles are yet in a formation stage, and the present situation is more marked by variety than good taste. Some of the designs being such as could [illegible] and bleeding will thus go on till a new species of architecture is evolved. Most of the art ornaments and bric-a-brac of Japan are in native style, as is the case with vases and flower pots. Since in these things foreign taste does not at all agree with that of Japan.

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a permanent place, side by side with Japanese styles.

At first when foreign influence began to come in, there was evidence of fickleness and endless change; which continued until some sixteen or seventeen years ago, when Japanese taste began to settle down to a few styles that seemed to have the preference of the public. From the beginning the Renaisance idea prevailed, and then the New Renaisance; but Japan is now departing more and more from French designs and encouraging something more modern. The new styles are being applied to all the more artistic designs by the younger artists. It might be called the Vienna model; which has for some time been fashionable in Europe and America. At the Exhibition of designs seen in Tokyo in 1917 under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the new styles were abundant.

It is obvious, even from remote times, that the Japanese are a people fond of designs and are always alert to find out what designs prevail among other nations, so as to imitate or utilize them if it seems advisable. Japan does not like to be left behind in the development of designs and fashions. She is not content with mere imitation of foreign designs but always seems to put a native touch to them. The Japanese artist or artisan seems to take in the idea of a foreign design and then digest it to his own satisfaction. He is extremely deft with his hands and therefore skillful in execution of the design he chooses. It is this quality that has given such impetus to native designs of all kinds innumerable. The Japanese do not accept foreign designs without discrimination; they have their preferences, wise or not. They are especially fond of any kind of novelty. If the Japanese genius for digesting foreign ideas continues strong we may expect to witness a great advance in the development of artistic designs in the next few years.

It is now interesting to note how the influence of Japanese designs is finding its way to Europe and America, where it is to be seen in various ways. Even in Germany they have examples of all Japanese art-forms and designs and adopt what they consider useful. This is especially so in regard to technical designs. This development of oriental taste in the West seems to incline chiefly to art of the Nara period. This exchange of taste in styles between Europe and Japan is very interesting. Neither the East nor West, however, will be likely to adopt wholly the fashions of one another.

In regard to architecture styles are yet in a transition stage; and the present situation is more marked by variety than good taste, some of the designs being such as can be found nowhere else on earth. No doubt adaptation and blending will thus go on till a new species of architecture is evolved. Most of the art ornaments and bric-a-brac of Japan are in native style still, as is the case with vases and flower pots, since in these things foreign taste does not at all agree with that of Japan.

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HORSES

By KAZUO HIROTSU

MY acquaintance with horses did not begin until I was grown up. Once I heard a veterinary surgeon lecture on horses. He mentioned that horses have long memories and that one has to be careful to treat them well, as they will bear a grudge for a long time. He instanced the case of an army veterinary surgeon who had to perform an operation on the leg of a horse, and four years afterwards when the veterinary surgeon saw that horse again the animal remembered and had not forgiven him for the pain he had caused it. Thus the horse mistook the surgeon's kindness for an act of cruelty. For this reason soldiers are taught to treat horses kindly, as a friend, and then the animals become attached to them and work better.

Until I became a man and joined the army I never had a chance to approach a horse. I had from childhood been accustomed to regard the horse as rather a dangerous animal. When I saw its huge body, with its eyes apparently looking at nothing, I kept away from its big hoofs as uncanny. I never disliked horses however. But every time I had to pass by a cart-horse in a narrow street I did so with no feeling of composure, but rather with much anxiety as to results.

When I was summoned to join the army I was enrolled in an artillery regiment where my duty brought me into close contact with horses. Every morning as soon as I got up I had to go to the stables and attend to horses for about an hour and a half before breakfast. It was very hard for me toc are for them properly. We had to take them out and rub them down every day, which I did not like; and worse still they had sores on them that we had to doctor. I cannot enumerate all the strange ideas that came into my head as I frequently had to stoop under the horse's legs and rub them, after which I had to carry out the horse's bedding to dry it in the sun. We had to do this as quickly as possible and to try to rival each other in speed; but as the straw was very filthy and malodorous it was not a congenial task, I must say.

The first morning we were led out to the stable by a sort of superior private who lectured us on the care and treatment of artillery horses. He told us that it took seven years to train a horse properly for military duty, while a private could be had merely by sending him a summons to appear at the barracks, and that therefore it was more important to take care of the horses than of ourselves. The horses under us were therefore very well cared for by us. Most of the animals were quite tame, but some were still somewhat wild and unbroken. The dangerous ones were distinguished by having a piece of red paper pasted on their stalls. One of these was fond of kicking, and he was marked by having a

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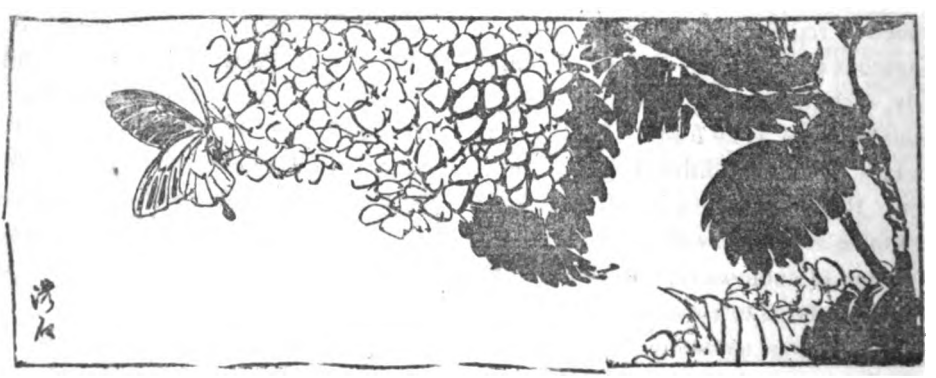
bit of straw fastened to his tail; and another which used to bite viciously, had a bit of straw on his main. None of us liked to approach either of these horses.

The four recruits of our band were treated rather roughly by their seniors in the artillery, and made to do more for the horses than others. One of the horses was named Shuden, a bay of small frame, but its fierce eyes and expanding nostrils betrayed its vicious character. It showed hostility to every one who passed its stall, always putting back its ears and showing its teeth. All the recruits were in terror of Shuden. Two men had been bitten by this animal and we were warned to be on our guard with respect to it. It always bucked in riding and frequently threw the rider. At first I was in deadly fear of this horse.

After a time, however, as all the fellows were so afraid of Shuden, and two were in the hospital curing bites given by him, I began to think I might summon enough courage to try to break him myself. This was due to my habit of always liking to try what others shrank from. My first plan was to win his affection; and I used to give Shuden a nice wisp of hay every time I went to the stable. At first he was more concerned with trying to frighten me than to take the hay. He would turn quickly on me and look at me as if going to devour me. But I still thought I might prevail on the horse in time, by rough usage if not by smooth.

I began to force the hay into its mouth, following its head as it tried to turn it away. In time the horse began to feel more kindly toward me and to eat the hay I offered, and so a mutual understanding grew up between us. On Sunday afternoons when the canteen was opened I used to buy hardtack, and when I went to feed Shuden in the evening I gave him some of the biscuit. He took it and ate it with relish. The horse raised its head, opened or lifted its upper lip and made a strange noise, which always afterwards I took to mean a sign of satisfaction or rejoicing. This really was the horse's way of laughing. In this way I made friends with the horse, and afterwards we had a very interesting experience, of which more later.

(To be continued)



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END OF MILITARISM

By Hon. Y. KAMADA

(MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS)

AFTER a long and exhausting war Germany has now been defeated and obliged to surrender to the Allies, and will have to accept the peace terms imposed upon her no matter how severe. To see the greatest representative of modern militarism thus humiliated and forced to eat humble pie in submission to other nations is a matter of unmeasured astonishment to a certain section of the Japanese people who had always been accustomed to regard Germany as invulnerable. As for myself the outcome of the war is no matter for wonder at all, but simply natural, for I have expected this conclusion from the very beginning. In this opinion I met with steady opposition from the pro-Germany party in this country, but as time went on they were obliged to modify their opinions and finally to give in.

It is indeed most fortunate that Japan has found herself on the side of the Allies from the beginning of the war, on account of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; for, had Japan sided with Germany, as some of her people desired, what a state of distress she would have been in by this time! From the outset I was convinced that the Allies would win; and predicted that although Germany would win many battles, she would ultimately be defeated. In September, 1914, I voiced these sentiments in an article in the *Mita Hyoron*, when I warned our people that the war would be extended widely, affecting the whole world, and that the person responsible for the war, even if the German Emperor, would be liable to condign chastisement. Militarism must be utterly destroyed and those who render the world liable to its recurrence should be prevented from thus menacing the world's civilization. I predicted further that not only would the aggressor be discomfited but that Belgium would be freed and receive ample indemnity, even to the extent of controlling the Rhine; that Alsace and Lorraine would be returned to France, Poland at last enjoy self-government and Schleswig-Holstein be returned to Denmark, and the German Emperor forced into abdication. I also outlined some serious changes that I foresaw would take place in the German Confederation, possibly dividing it into two, a north and a south confederation, the latter including Austria, letting Hungary become independent, and the Slavs separate. I anticipated that the northern confederation would be ruled by the House of Hanover, and the southern by the House of Bavaria. I

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END OF MILITARISM

By Hon. Y. IKAMADA

(Minister of the House of Peers)

AFTER a long and exhausting war Germany has now been defeated and obliged to surrender to the Powers, and with her to accept the peace terms imposed upon her no matter how severe. To me the greatest recommendation of modern militarism thus humiliated and forced to our humble pie in submission to other nations is a victim of unmeasured astonishment to a certain section of the Japanese people who have always been accustomed to regard Germany as invulnerable. As for myself, I cannot at all, but simply natural, for I never expected this conclusion from the very beginning. In this opinion I met with steady opposition from the pro-German party in this country, but as time went on they were obliged to modify their opinions and finally to give up.

I formed my estimate of the Japan-German alliance of 1907 on the American declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, and had Japan sided with Germany, as some of her people desired, where would she now have been by this time? From the outset I was convinced that the Allies would win, and predicted that although Germany would win many battles, she would ultimately be defeated. In September, 1914, I wrote those sentiments in an article in the New York Nation, when I warned our people that the war would be extended widely, affecting the whole world, and that the person responsible for the war, even if the German Emperor would be liable to condign chastisement. Militarism must be utterly destroyed and those who led it into would liable to a reverence should be removed from its menacing the world's civilization. I predicted but for that not only was the aggressor to be disciplined but the Belgium would be freed and receive ample indemnity, even to the extent of controlling the Rhine that Alsace and Lorraine would be returned to France, Poland at last only partially reconstructed, and Schleswig-Holstein be returned to Denmark, and the German Empire forced into abdication. I also predicted some serious changes that Russia would make in the Czar's Government, possibly dividing it into two, a north and south confederation, the latter including Asiatic Russia, letting Finland become independent, and the Slavs be free. I anticipated that the northern confederation would be ruled by the House of Romanoff, and

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also saw that the German colonies would be occupied in Africa, Oceania and the Orient and that German capitals and enterprise during the last thirty years would be wasted. It is to me very remarkable that the peace terms now proposed are exactly what I anticipated at the beginning of the war.

The peace terms already indicated in the Austrian ultimatum to Servia's acceptance of the title of Hapsburg's abandonment of Polish territory and Bosnia by the Germans, the occupation of the annexed territories by Allied troops and the surrender of important strategic points and armaments of practically the best part of the German army, as well as the return of vast quantities of spoils taken from Belgium and Russia. The Allies are in possession of all the important German bays and fortresses, until all the terms of the armistice are fulfilled and practically in a position to hold all the towns along the Rhine, thus depriving Germany of her main defences.

The ambition to establish a system of militarism by which to terrorize the world and impose [illegible] on it is not a new thing to Germany. It has been cherished and constantly realized by various characters in history, particularly in Polish wars. The Germans are the most civilized and learned nation that ever attempted to realize this ambition. On close observation, however, it is not to be feared that Germans are as advanced as they claim; for very few of their inventions are original with them. Having mostly been borrowed or stolen from other nations. It was the rapid development of German commerce and industry before the war that brought that country to so important a position in the world. Germany, however, forced all her development and prosperity to serve the end in her military preparation for conquering of Europe. By immense accumulation of gold and [illegible] great chemical achievements were centered in the course of war preparation. Thus Germany used all her advancements in science and industry simply to kill other people and take their lands and possessions. This concentration of skill and energy in productive operations is something almost unbelievable in the [illegible] modern civilization; yet it is a fact. No nation in history has ever made such a mistake, or failed so low. To defy the dictates of human civilization is a serious charge to free, and it is a question whether any nation can survive it for a day between a [illegible] right or mass and the principles of humanity and cast all treaties and agreements between man and man to the winds. To her such a thing as International Law did not exist. Her present condition is just the natural result of her ideas; and it is well that it is so, else the world might come to doubt the reality of moral imperatives and do more the issue between right and wrong. The punishment of Germany is but proof of the old saying that those who disobey Heaven rise, and those who disobey fall.

No intelligent and civilized mind can doubt now that militarism is contrary to the principles of true civilization in every way. It is a system so evil that it can be practiced for only [illegible] methods and studies the light of public scrutiny. It can be entertained only by a clique of brutal-minded war-lords in any nation, and foisted on the people after the latter have been deceived and left helpless to withstand it. The real mili-

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also saw that the German colonies would be occupied in Africa, Oceania and the Orient and that German efforts after expansion during the last thirty years would be made useless. It is to me very remarkable that the peace terms now proposed are exactly what I anticipated at the beginning of the war.

The peace terms as already indicated in the Armistice involve Germany's evacuation of the left side of the Rhine, the abandonment of Alsace and Lorraine and Luxemboug by the Germans, the occupation of the evacuated territory by Allied troops and the surrender of immense supplies of arms and ammunition, of practically the best part of the German navy, as well as the return of vast quantities of specie taken from Belgium and Russia. The Allies are in possession of all the important German bays and river-mouths until all the terms of the armistice are fulfilled, and are practically in a position to hold all the towns along the Rhine, thus depriving Germany of her main defences.

The ambition to establish a system of militarism by which to terrorize the world and gain possession of it is not a new thing, of course. It has been cherished and partially realized by various characters in history, barbarian and otherwise. The Germans are the most civilized and learned barbarians that have ever attempted to gratify this ambition. On close observation, however, it is not found that the Germans are as advanced as they seem; for very few of their inventions are original with them, having mostly been borrowed or stolen from other nations. It was the remarkable development of German commerce and industry before the war that brought that country to so important a position in the world. Germany, however, forced all her development and prosperity to contribute toward her military preparation for the conquering of Europe. Her immense accumulation of gold and all her great chemical achievements were centered in the cause of war preparation. Thus Germany used all her achievements in science and industry simply to kill other people and take their lands and possessions. This concentration of skill and energy in predatory operations is something almost unbelievable in the face of modern civilization; yet it is a fact. No nation in history has ever made such a mistake, or fallen so low. To defy the dictates of human civilization is a terrible charge to face, and it is a question whether any nation can survive it. Germany betrayed an utter disregard for righteousness and the principles of humanity and cast all treaties and agreements between man and man to the winds. To her such a thing as International Law did not exist. Her present condition is but the natural fruit of her doings; and it is well that it is so, else the world might come to doubt the reality of moral imperatives and confuse the issue between right and wrong. The punishment of Germany is but proof of the old saying that those who obey Heaven rise, and those who disobey fall.

No intelligent and civilized mind can doubt now that militarism is contrary to the principles of true civilization in every way. It is a system so evil that it can be planned for only in secret: its methods cannot endure the light of public scrutiny. It can be entertained only by a clique of brutal-minded war-lords in any nation, and foisted on the people after the latter have been deceived and left helpless to withstand it. The real mili-

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tarist regards all other nations with suspicion; he attributes to them the evil of his own mind. His doings are secret and his ways past finding out. His chief agent is the spy; and his spies fill the private chambers of world politics. The militarist supposes that all nations are as secretive and deceptive as himself, and he must needs find out their secrets. The Germany spy system was the most complete in the world; and the millions in money spent upon it reach a total never approached for such purposes by any other nation. And yet the German spies did not find out the secret of national prosperity, that righteousness exhalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people. Germany had her paid agents in all countries to glean secrets and to stir up strife, and promote general mistrust and hatred among the races of the world. Is it then not well that Heaven should finally set a seal to the condemnation of all such tactics?

We have thus learned that what is good among nations, as among men, need not be hid; that diplomacy should be open and above board; and that secrecy and espionage are contrary to the interests of true civilization and international good will. All matters of interest to nations should hereafter be determined and adjusted by international conference, and in a manner that allows the light of public opinion to be brought to bear on the situation. Had German international relations been conducted on this principle this war would have been prevented. All the organs of communication, the post office, the telegraph, the telephone, railways, shipping and all forms of communication, should be devoted to public interest and public welfare, to the promotion of civilization and prosperity. The utilization of public utilities and science for private interest or to the disadvantage of others is a crime that should never again be permitted. Any concession to such principles will but lead to the enthronement of barbarism.

I feel especially keen on this matter because of the opposition I met with on declaring these principles at the beginning of the war, when I foresaw very clearly Germany's defeat. I was assured by certain persons that Germany was unconquerable on the field of battle. I believed, however, that while Germany was strong in battle, she was not really strong in war! Victory is to the noble.

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JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By the Hon. HIROKU HAYASHI, M.P.

(Japanese Representative in the Assembly of the League)

I

In the formation of any kind of international organization for the control of the predatory tendency of nations after the war is now being given a trial in each quarter, particularly in the United States. The difficulty however on the whole proves the practical necessity of such an experiment. That Japan is not restrained to express any definite opinion as to the proposal; and as she is one of the Allies her convictions should count for something. This reason and no other prompted the Japanese Government to appoint an official capacity, so that the opinions here set down may be taken as the writer's individual opinion, shared, no doubt, by many or but few countrymen.

At first the proposal was regarded by many as only a form of entente or alliance in politics; but the acceptance of the idea has now so far gained ground as to become a serious proposition. What then is Japan's view concerning the proposed League of Nations? Speaking generally the proposition seems quite acceptable as it has the possible aim of preventing war and promoting good fellowship among nations. Such a project should serve a good purpose for the policy of the Fourth Century. It is evident that such realization as

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JAPAN AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

By the Hon. KIROKU HAYASHI, M. P.

(PROFESSOR OF DIPLOMACY IN THE KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY)

THE formation of some kind of international organization for the control of the predatory trend of nations after the war is now being vigorously urged in certain quarters, principally in the United States. The Allies, however, on the whole give the proposal substantial support. But Japan has not yet ventured to express any definite opinion as to the proposal; and as she is one of the Allies her convictions should count for something. The present writer does not pretend to speak in any official capacity, so that the opinions here set down may be taken as the writer's individual opinion, shared, no doubt, by many of his fellow countrymen.

At first the proposal was regarded by many as only a form of extreme idealism in politics; but the acceptance of the idea has now so far gained ground as to command attention as a serious proposition. What then is Japan's view concerning the proposed League of Nations? Speaking generally the proposition seems quite acceptable, as it has the laudible aim of preventing war and promoting good fellowship among nations. Such a project should prove a good omen for the policy of the Twentieth century. It is evident that such makeshifts as balance of power cannot be any longer depended on to avert war. In future all attempts of nations to stand aloof from the international family for purposes of selfish greed or aggression must be prevented at all costs, even at the risk of ruining the rebel. Consequently if the proposal comes to realization it is quite obvious that Japan must be a party to it or stand apart to her peril. If one is to judge from the utterances of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the Government seems quite ready to support the League of Nations.

The Leaugue of Nations will constitute a good means of expressing as well as enforcing Anglo-Saxon ideas of righteousness, on which the English-speaking countries set more value than on German *kultur*. Japan can do nothing more beneficial to her than to make a nearer approach to such principles. Therefore it is not necessary to labour the point as to whether Japan should join with the Anglo-Saxon nations in supporting the formation of a League of Nations. It is to her undoubted interest to do so, as well as to the interests of civilization generally. There can be no doubt that this is the opinion of the vast majority of the people of Japan. It is one thing to agree

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to the proposal, however, and quite another thing to find a way to carry it into practical realization.

Let us then look at certain features likely to result from the enforcement of the policy of a League of Nations. In the first place those nations that have won their places in the world, gaining great advantage to the disadvatage of others, will be guaranteed the *status quo*, and be allowed to enjoy the superior advantages thus gained in the past, while the less fortunate nations will be kept also in the *status quo* and remain unable to improve their opportunities for territorial expansion and national progress. It seems tantamount to saying "Now that we have got all we want, the process of grab must cease and all will remain as they are!" Such a policy will greatly militate against the interests of a country like Japan, with her excessive population, meagre territorial extent and insignificant colonial possessions. She will be unable to expand without violation the terms of the League of Nations. The situation will be a complete arrestment of the general course of human history. From time immemorial it has been that nations rise and fall according to their character and environment; and on this possibility rests the hopes of humanity. Had a League of nations existed a couple of hundred years ago or even less, America would still be in possession of England, and Canada would be French and India still a congeries of clashing races. A nation, being a human organism, cannot submit to artificial limitation without injury to its life, if not ruin to its destiny. It seems natural that nations should see birth, development and decline, according to the laws of nature. If nations are not to be permitted to increase, are they also not permitted to decline; and will those unfit to maintain the competition essential to existence be deprived of the privilege of death? If nations cannot grow are they to be kept artificially alive? This is a principle that cuts both ways.

The principles of the League of Nations, as I understand them, will preclude the privilege of any nation expanding its territories by force. The duty of Germany before the war would have been to maintain her national strength and prosperity by peaceful means, and refrain from any attempt to gratify her ambition by arms. All nations will henceforth be obliged to follow this principle or come into conflict with the League of Nations. To this Japan will, of course, agree, provided that nations be assured of opportunity for natural development, subject to no artificial or fatal restrictions. Will the elimination of arms ensure freedom for national development and free growth? The doubt constantly recurs whether this assurance can be given by a League of Nations. It is a question which Japan in justice to herself is bound seriously to consider.

At present all nations enjoy a degree of freedom that appears to be their right. They can establish protective tariffs for the promotion of domestic industry and the enhancement of national revenue; and they can enact and enforce laws within their own domains for the benefit of their people. Being independent themselves they do not want to limit the independence of others. The League of Nations will have to ensure this freedom unimpaired, even to the extent of precluding unfair economic discrimination, as President Wilson has suggested. The League will or should be still more far-reaching than this; for it ought to

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...but to them look a certain fortune ... to result if on the one hand ... be to lay on a League of Nations, ... the first place those nations that have ... their places in the world, without ... a thought to the disadvantage of ... ways will be ensured the slavery you ... and the slavery to apply the superior ... given experience in the past, while ... the League nations will be kept ... the slavery and cannot unable to ... have their hopes for territorial ... and distributed progress. It must ... frankly saying "Now that we have ... we want the peace of grab and ... and all will receive as they are! ... policy will greatly militate against ... interests of a country like Japan, ... existence depends upon keeping ... and free and keeping on colonial ... peaceful to the unrest to ... a view of view upon the terms of the ... Nations. The situation will ... of the ... of the ... Japan from that ... to the Under circumstances ... and on this possibility ... the hopes of humanity. That a ... or nations united a couple of ... years ago or even less Armistice ... will be in possession of Upland, ... Czech would be Prague and Jugo ... a long series of clashing races, ... to a ... human saga dan, second ... not to ... of ... in ... to ... ...

preclude the enactment of laws or regulations prejudicial to foreigners with respect to another country or the latter. Japan's treaties with the United States and the Netherlands are drawn up with a view to the reciprocal relations between the two governments, and not with a view to the grant on the principle of favor to any nation other than or additional to those granted to the Japanese by the said treaties. The Japanese Government cannot therefore be properly charged with the possession of the power to adopt such principles as have been referred to.

There does not appear to be much difficulty about maintaining this attitude of non-intervention among white races. It is when we come to relations between these races and other races that the difficulty arises. Before the war Germany was regarded as an equal by the other white races, and her people were received in all western countries on a status of equality with all other western peoples when oriental races were placed on a different plane of inequality. Germany was not forced into the position she thus occupied, but took advantage of circumstances to force others to take what she did not allow. Of course the observance the monarch of mankind. That she would be willing to accept a position similar to that she occupied before the war is right to expect as a matter of sympathy.

Now there is no doubt that Japan has by natural and equitable rights the same relations, and the same equality of treatment with the white races. In fact she and the United States are the two countries whose people of Japan are excluded by law. These laws and are permitted to live in the countries have to submit to vexatious restrictions in regard to land, and therefore are deprived of full liberty in regard to natural development and progress. This is quite contrary to the letter of the League of Nations as well as against the dictates of justice and humanity. The situation then is that Japan is not placed in a position of equality with western races in any part of the western world. With her very limited territory and rapidly increasing population this interference with natural expansion is very difficult to tolerate. How even a nation is thus placed in a position where she has to make overseas expansion or suffer congestion and decline what is she to do? Will not a suffocating man struggle for air and expand accordingly? And who can blame him? Are not those who shut off the air and attempt to smother the victim the real culprits in the case? Thus while Japan is quite ready to agree to any proposal eliminating the policy of national expansion by force or arms or unjust means, she claims the natural liberty of peaceful development and reciprocal treaties.

The day is less where there is any attempt to raise obstacles to this peaceful and natural expansion of races and nations. While a great show of righteousness Around a row stands for the League of Nations, and advocates limitation of armaments and the progress of peoples by peaceful means alone. She must, the other, be the first to recognize as a natural and social right the natural development of races and nations to grow and to enjoy the benefits of civilization. This theory of peaceful and natural development can be stopped only by force of arms, unless races and nations can be found willing to commit suicide to please their selfish neighbours; and force of arms is prohibited, according to the

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preclude the enactment of laws or regulations prejudicial to foreigners wishing to enter another country or live therein. Domestic laws must then be drawn up with a view to the convenience rather than the inconvenience of strangers. All must be based on the principles of humanity rather than on self-interest. Laws at least must be just and impartial. This justice or impartiality does not now exist between nations. Are the prospective members of the League of Nations ready to adopt such principles and honestly put them into practice?

There does not appear to be much difficulty about maintaining this absence of discrimination among white men. It is when we come to relations between these races and other races that the danger arises. Before the war Germany was treated as an equal by the other white races; and her people were received in all western countries on a status of equality with all other western people, while oriental races were placed on a status of inequality. Germany was not satisfied with the freedom she thus enjoyed, but resorted to force of arms to take what the law did not allow. Of course she deserves the reproach of mankind. Had she been fighting to avert discrimination against her race or nation she might have had a right to expect more sympathy.

Now there is no doubt that Japan has been discriminated against racially by western nations, and she is still suffering this indignity and injustice. In America and the British colonies the common people of Japan are excluded by law. Those few that are permitted to live in these countries have to submit to vexing restrictions in regard to land, and therefore are deprived of full liberty in regard to natural development and prosperity. This is quite contrary to the idea of the League of Nations as well as against the dictates of justice and humanity. The situation then is that the Japanese are not placed in a position of equality with western races in any part of the western world. With her very limited territory and rapidly increasing population this interference with natural freedom is very difficult to tolerate. Now when a nation is thus placed in a position where she has to make overseas expansion or suffer congestion and decline what is she to do? Will not a suffocating man struggle for air and extended existence? And who can blame him? Are not those who shut off the air and attempt to smoother the victim the real culprits in the case? Thus while Japan is quite ready to agree to any proposal eliminating the policy of national expansion by force of arms or unjust means, she claims the natural liberty of peaceful development and racial expansion.

The danger rises where there is any attempt to raise obstacles to this peaceful and natural expansion of races and nations. With a great show of righteousness America now stands for the League of Nations, and advocates limitation of armaments and the progress of peoples by peaceful means alone. She must, therefore, be the first to recognize as a national and racial right the natural freedom of races and nations to grow according to the laws of living organisms. This liberty of peaceful and natural development can be stopped only by force of arms, unless races and nations can be found willing to commit suicide to please their selfish neighbours; and force of arms is prohibited, according to the

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tenets of the League of Nations. The Anglo-Saxons are proud to proclaim that they have been fighting for liberty, and especially for the rights and liberties of the small nations. Japan will hold them to this profession. Japau is a small nation! Will the Anglo-Saxon nations ensure to Japan freedom or natural development? Will their League of Nations see to it that no interference with Japan's natural expansion and growth is allowed? Will they guarantee to Japan and the Japanese the same liberties they guarantee to Belgium? This is all she asks, in order to be a happy member of their League of Nations: no more, but no less! Are the leaders in the formation of the League of Nations prepared to banish all discrimination against the Japanese race and assure our people the same liberties they themselves now enjoy? This may be a hard question for race prejudice to answer, but it requires an answer!

Unless the League of Nations guarantees to every race full freedom for the natural development of its talents and opportunities it becomes no more than a trust for the larger nations to guarantee their own superiority and present advantageous position: in other words, it becomes a pretext for the retention of unfair monopoly, if there be any monopoly that can be fair. The League of Nations, to ensure itself of permanence, must be more than a name. It must embody humane principles and practise them. No doubt the last thing that President Wilson would think of allowing would be injustice, unfair discrimination or any form of unrighteousness. But whether he allows it or not, the League he proposes might easily be managed to retain the present injustices to oriental races, unless the guarantees to the contrary are explicit. At all events Japan feels seriously bound to call the attention of the Allies to the above point as of vital importance to her. It is a principle for which Japan must stand up at all hazards. She knows that no statesman of Europe or America, worthy of the name, would dare oppose the principles for which she contends; but in the past there has been the habit of allowing injustice to persist without openly approving it. If an international society cannot eliminate such injustice what is the good of it?

In this admirable speech before Congress in April, 1917, President Wilson, in announcing a state of war between America and Germany asserted that Right is of greater value than Peace. Peace must be respected, but a peace that violates Right cannot be tolerated. Thus America, though a sincere lover of peace, was compelled to take up arms against Germany, because Right was set at naught. According to American opinion it is right to take up arms when Right is disregarded. The proposed League of Nations, in order to secure peace, must, therefore, see that Right is respected; and the rights of the small nations equally with those of the larger nations. If the League should ignore the rights of races it would be worse than no league, for it would be less easy to defeat. Japan's right to racial equality is still ignored. Will the League continue this injustice?

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peace of the League of Nations. The Anglo-Saxons are proud to proclaim that they have been fighting for liberty, and especially for the rights and liberties of the small nations. Japan will hold them to this profession. Japan is a small nation! Will the Anglo-Saxon nations assure to Japan freedom of natural development? Will the League of Nations see to it that no interference with Japan's vitaux expansion is provided for? Will they guarantee to Japan and to Japan alone, as they guarantee to Belgium, in all time, in order to have a happy member of their League of Nations: no more, but no less! And the leaders in the formation of the League of Nations prepared to battle all discrimination against the Japanese race and assure our people the same liberties they themselves now enjoy? This may be a hard question for race prejudice to answer, but it requires an answer!

Unless the League of Nations can promise to every race full freedom for the natural development of its talents and opportunities it becomes no more than a pact for the Anglo nations to guarantee their own superiority and present dominating position: in other words, it becomes a pretext for the perpetuation of white monopoly, if there be any monopoly that can be. The League of Nations can be more than a name. It must embody human principles and practise them. No doubt the best thing following the war would be the formation of a League of Nations; but in all sincerity, what does the nation or

nations composing it stand for? Is it for the maintaining of the monopoly of the white race, or is it for the rights of humanity? If the League of Nations is to be a real thing, it must stand up for all humanity. She knows that no solution of liberty or progress, worthy of the name, would close against the principle of race which she champions, but in the best time of her own right of sovereignty proceeds to protect without openly opposing it. If an international society cannot eliminate such principles what is the good of it?

In this admirable speech Count Uchida in April, 1919, Premier Minister in announcing a state of war between America and Germany asserted that Right is of greater value than force. Force must be upheld, but always that which is Right is entitled to be feared. This Admonition, though a divine law of peace, was completed to form up a righteous Cause only before Right was set at naught. Admonition to Mr. Asquin opinion it is right to stamp arms when Right is disregarded. The proposed League of Nations, in order to secure peace, must therefore see that Right is respected, and the rights of the small nations as well as those of the larger nations. If the League should by no means the rights of race it would be worse than no League, for it would be less easy to obtain Japan's right to racial equality is said ignorance. With the League com-

JAPAN'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

BY T. DAN

(Editor of the Japanese Advertiser for Commerce, etc.)

The [illegible] industry in Japan, as elsewhere, is closely allied to the development of the electrical industry. In fact, the two have developed side by side in Japan and also in some other countries, as well as in Japan. During the war [illegible] in Japan were produced. In almost every case, except [illegible] in Japan are more progressive and [illegible] will soon be [illegible] good deal more exciting [illegible] in recent years [illegible] manufacture of [illegible] and [illegible] other articles [illegible] At present a large [illegible] and also [illegible] in Japan, but hydrochloric acid and nitric acid are scarce and have still to be imported. Production of these could [illegible] by [illegible] Japan have [illegible] the [illegible] especially [illegible] the [illegible]

Conversion

For Japan, as for many countries, does not [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] Japan is [illegible] the [illegible] direction. Recently sulphur dyes have come into use in place of indigo dyes, the chief [illegible] being [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. As caustic soda is an important element in the production of these dyes, the cost has greatly increased and consequently the demand is now falling off. But the fact that there is any demand at all for an article shows that in dyes our manufactures are not yet quite satisfactory.

Japan's most important product in caustic soda is sulphuric acid, the supply [illegible] is made and chlorine. The new material for the product is perhaps in Japan [illegible] in the world. Nitric acid is made from Chilean nitrate; but the price is higher than obtaining a good and so the demand is not pressing.

The progress made in Germany and the United States in the production of nitrogen for the atmosphere has aroused the [illegible] and Japanese manufacturers can complete only by adopting similar [illegible] Recently [illegible] laboratory has been established in Japan and soon [illegible] will be in the manufacture of [illegible] chlorine [illegible] will be [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] industry [illegible] Japan is a [illegible] price than abroad. In the

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JAPAN'S CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

By Y. BAN

(Expert in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce)

THE war brought about almost a complete transformation of chemical industry in Japan, more especially in the direction of development. In inorganic chemistry the development in nitrogenous materials was enormous and also in soda production, as well as in dyestuffs. During the war, when supplies were cut off more than 600 dyes not before made in Japan were produced. In almost every dye, except artificial indigo, Japan has made progress, and even the exception will soon be wiped out. To make good dyes something more is necessary besides the utilization of coal-tar products, napthaline and benzol; acids, alkalies and other auxiliary chemicals are essential. At present sulphuric acid is cheap and abundant in Japan, but hydrochloric acid and nitric acid are scarce and have still to be imported. Production of these chemicals, however, is making some progress and before long Japan hopes to be able to meet the domestic demand, especially under the protection of the Government.

For Japan, as for most countries, aniline dyes are the most important, and consequently Japan is devoting the greatest attention to research in that direction. Recently sulphur dyes have come into use in place of aniline dyes, the demand being largest among the weavers of Hiroshima prefecture. As carbolic acid is an important element in the manufacture of these dyes, the cost has greatly increased and consequently the demand is now falling off. But the fact that there is any demand at all for such a dye shows that in dyes our manufactures are not yet quite satisfactory.

Japan's most important product in acids now is sulphuric acid, the supply of which is ample and cheap. The raw material for this product is perhaps in Japan the cheapest in the world. Nitric acid is made from Chilean saltpetre; but the price is higher than that obtaining abroad and so the demand is not pressing. The progress made in Germany and the United States in the extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere has lessened the price; and Japanese manufacturers can complete only by adopting similar methods. Already a nitrogen laboratory has been established in Japan and soon considerable progress in the manufacture of this chemical from the air will be experienced.

A difficulty in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid is that in Japan salt is a higher price than abroad. In the

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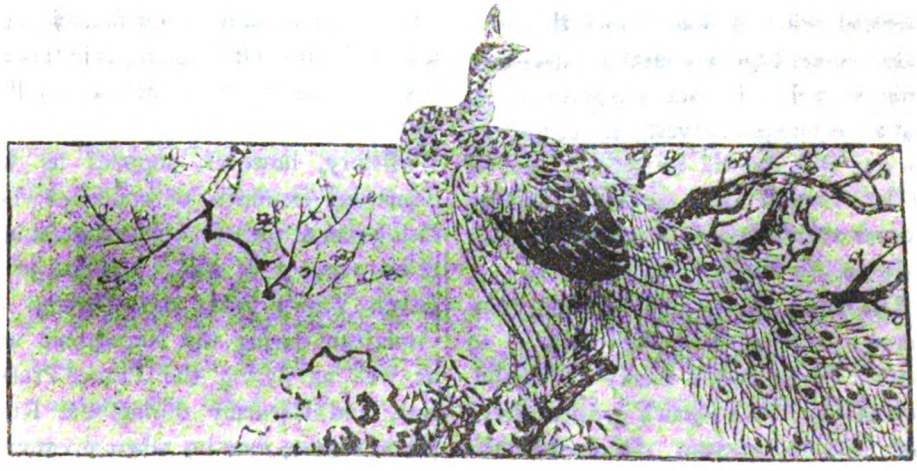
production of alkalies the prospects are much brighter. The Onoda and Kwanto works are producing caustic soda successfully; while in many parts of Japan electrolytic soda meets the local demand. Inconveniences in regard to fuel render the outlook for chemical production less optimistic than it should otherwise be, if Japan is to compete successfully with foreign countries in chemical production. The demand for soda ash in Japan is good, but the manufacture is largely in the experimental stage, owing to scarcity of raw material. It is somewhat doubtful yet to what extent development in this product will go on.

Chloride of potash and iodine are made from seaweed; and as the raw material is abundant the prospects are bright. The output in the chemicals is now large, the largest producer being the Japan Chemical Industry Company. The production of chlorate of potash for making matches has also seen great development, as the supply hitherto derived from Germany was completely stopped by the war. At present most of demand is supplied at home. Bichromate of Potash has not been much produced in Japan as yet, but it is likely to see some development soon, but it is not likely to succeed in competition with foreign products. Japanese chemists are studying the manufacture of barium for use in making paper and paint, and it is probable that the manufacture of it will succeed very well.

It will be seen that in Japan development in the way of dye manufacture and some of the more important chemicals used in industry is making considerable headway, and in future it is likely that Japan will be able to meet her domestic demand in these chemicals. Of course there is much room yet for further study and research in regard to chemical production in Japan; and it is only by devoting sufficient attention to this side of the problem that we can hope to face the situation succeessfully after the war and thus meet international competition.



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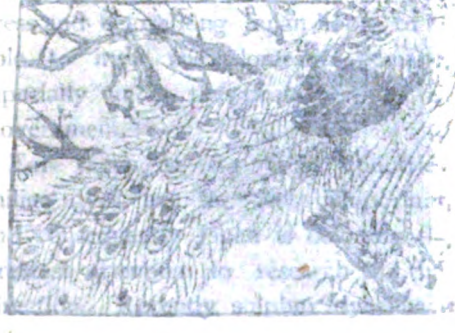

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JAPAN'S FINANCE AFTER THE WAR

BY SHUJIRO HOSHIKOSHI

OPINION seems to be divided as to just what reaction Japanese finance will take now that the war is over, some inclined to be pessimistic and others optimistic. To my mind there can be no room for any but an optimistic view of the situation, for during the war Japanese finance experienced such remarkable expansion that it can hardly fail now that peace has come. Instead of the Allies being forced to insist on the same degree as Japan did to the war.

After the war with Russia Japanese finance was greatly shocked and there was much depression in economic circles. But after the European war Japanese finance finds itself on a sounder foundation. During the war Japan made it a rule to increase the gold which it was to have the war with a very large favourable balance of trade as well. In fact Japan reaped so vast an economic harvest on account of the war that she will be able to pay off all her foreign loans contracted during the war with Russia. The national wealth of Japan has greatly increased.

The people change puts Japanese commerce and industry on their feet, so to speak; for it means plenty of capital, luck of which was Japan's greatest drawback before the war. Of course the great influx of specie has caused an inflation of currency and a consequent scarcity of prices; but prices are still low in Japan compared with those obtaining in the belligerent countries. So long as prices can be thus lower than they are abroad Japan can hope to win in her commercial rivalry with the West. It is probable that those who take a pessimistic view of economic situation in Japan are persons who have not studied the economic benefits of the war to this country. The seat of strife having been far removed from Japan she was not much if at all injured by the war, but rather benefited in most ways. In all our former wars we suffered much loss in men and money; but not in this war. We have been so accustomed to distress after war that many of our financiers cannot realize the difference to us in this war. They infer that distress inevitably follows war.

History, however, supplies us with numerous examples of countries which, like Japan at present, enjoyed great benefit on account of war. Holland in the Seven Years' War, and England and American during the Napoleonic wars, as well as during the Franco-Prussian war, and Germany during the Russo-Japanese war, may be taken as examples of war prosperity. Usually war weakens

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JAPANESE FINANCE AFTER THE WAR

By ZENJIRO HORIKOSHI

OPINION seems to be divided as to just what direction Japanese finance will take now that the war is ended, some inclined to be pessimistic and others optimistic. To my mind there can be no room for any but on optimistic view of the situation; for during the war Japanese finance experienced such marvellous expansion that it can hardly fail now that peace has come. Indeed none of the Allies benefitted so much or in the same degree as Japan from the war.

After the war with Russia Japanese finance was greatly strained and there was much depression in economic circles. But after the European war Japanese finance finds itself on a stable foundation. During the war Japanese trade increased threefold what it was before the war, with a very large favourable balance of trade as well. In fact Japan reaped so vast an economic harvest on account of the war that she will be able to pay off all her foreign loans contracted during the war with Russia. The national wealth of Japan has vastly increased.

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the belligereant countries, by exhausting their finances, advancing the prices of commodities, enhancing the cost of idustry and hampering their commerce, resulting in excess of imports over exports. But the European war had the opposite effect on Japan. In a poor country it is but natural that wages and commodities should be low and the cost of production correspondingly small. But when a country is exhausted by war it suffers from dearth of commodities, which is one of the greatest evils of war, as Japan realized after her former wars. And so after the war with Russia the prices of commodities in Japan went up and wages also, thus increasing the cost of production. Accordingly our imports exceeded our exports for several years, and national finance was greatly disturbed. This was so after the Satsuma Rebellion, as well as after the war with China. In fact for the most part before the European war exports were always less than imports in Japan and specie was always insufficient; and although we tried to reach a balance by foreign loans yet we were always defeated by excess of imports over exports. America had a similar financial difficulty after the Civil War, when currency expanded and commodities advance to such an extent that paper notes were of little or no value. In Russia today much the same thing is taking place, as paper money has fallen very low. In Germany likewise pre-war prosperity has disappeared from commerce and industry, with the enormous issues of public bonds. Circulation of currency in Germany has jumped from 900,000,000 *yen* before the war to 8,300,000,000 *yen* at present. In France finance is in a better condition than in Germany, yet the circulation of currency is some six times what it was before the war. In Britain the situation is very much the same. With the rise in commodity prices on account of the increase of currency circulation the cost of production has likewise enhanced and inability to compete with foreign manufactures is experienced.

The Franco-Prussian war had a very adverse effect on French trade. Before the war France had an enormous foreign trade; but she had to bear such enormous expenditure on account of her defeat in 1870, in paying an indemnity of 2,000,000,000 *yen* to Germany, that she had little left for maintenance of production and trade. The burden of taxation and bond interest was perhaps unequalled by that carried by any other nation in the world, and commerce and industry consequently declined. The very nation itself was restricted in expansion, frugality obtaining in every direction. The producer had to pay such high taxes that he could not compete with the producers of other lands. Consequently Belgian, English and German manufactures got the start of the French, who instead of investing their savings in industry simply placed them on deposit

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in banks or loaned them to foreigners. As many of these investments were in Russian and Mexican bonds the results can hardly have been satisfactory.

Whether the present European belligerents will suffer in the same way as a result of the war now ended it is yet too early to judge. But there is no doubt that the vast issues of public bonds and the consequent expansion of currency with great expenses for after-war measures, such as pensions and so on, will prove an unexampled burden financially on the peoples of Europe, even greater than the French experienced after the war of 1870.

The situation now is that Japan, with small indebtedness and plenty of capital and cheap cost of production is to compete with countries which have vast debts and expenses to meet and a consequent interest in the cost of production; and therefore Japan cannot take a pessimistic view of the situation.

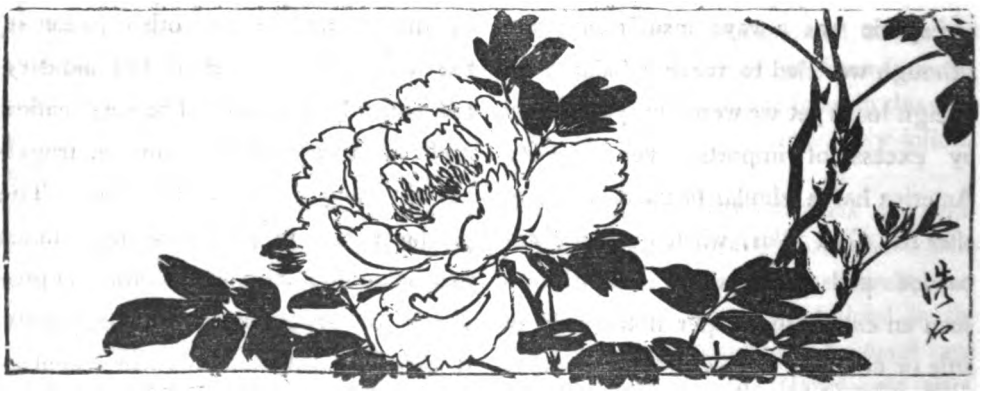
[The above arguments take it for granted that the world's consumers are more interested in price than quality; which is hardly the case.—Ed. J. M.]

in banks or loaned them to foreigners. As many of these investments were in Russian and Mexican bonds the results can hardly have been satisfactory.

Whether the present European belligerents will suffer in the same way as a result of the war now ended it is yet too early to judge. But there is no doubt that the vast issues of public bonds and the consequent expansion of currency with great expenses for after-war measures, such as pensions and so on, will prove an unexampled burden financially on the peoples of Europe, even greater than the French experienced after the war of 1870.

The situation now is that Japan, with small indebtedness and plenty of capital and cheap cost of production is to compete with countries which have vast debts and expenses to meet and a consequent increase in the cost of production; and therefore Japan cannot take a pessimistic view of the situation.

[The above arguments take it for granted that the world's consumers are more interested in price than quality: which is hardly the case.—Ed. J. M.]



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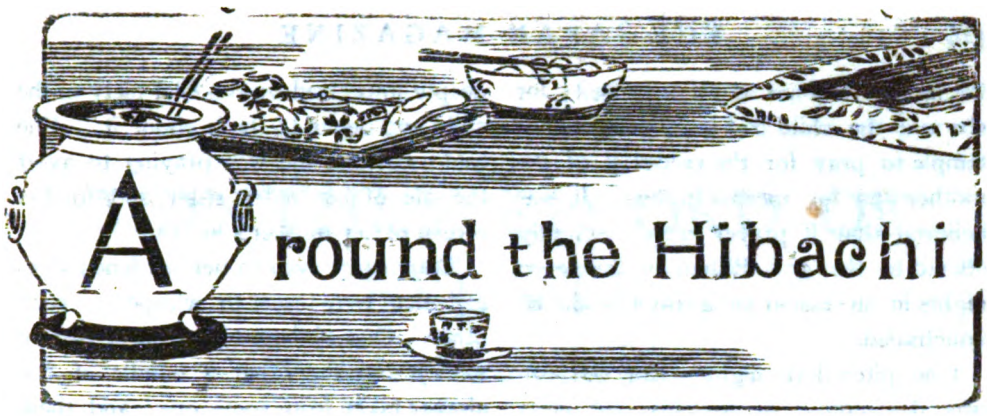

A CHILD'S FAITH

By T. MONOÖ

IN a small village at the foot of Mount Bishamon in the province of Tamba there lived two girls, aged seventeen and ten years respectively, daughters of a poor farmer, the elder born of his first wife and the younger of a second marriage. The father died while the girls were quite young, and the mother was ageing and becoming paralyzed. The two girls waited on the invalid mother with every solicitude, watching over her night and day while at the same time trying to earn a living. Either of them would gather wild fruit on the hills and sell it in town to buy the necessities of life, but yet it was very difficult to keep the wolf from the door. At a time when other girls were thinking of their appearance and trying to look smart, the two daughters were content to toil on in rags for the sake of their mother. In these clothes they felt ashamed to go out with the other girls on the hills on a holiday. In spite of all their toil and sacrifice the girls found it impossible to make ends meet.

One day the elder sister heard that in a certain city there were people who would buy girls and pay a good price for them. So she said to the younger one that the best way to keep the house over the mother's head would be for one of them to offer herself for sale in the city, she herself resolving there and then to do so. She would go to the city, she said, and when she got the money for herself she would give it to the sister at home and a home for the aged mother could be thus maintained. Nothing of this was to be mentioned to the mother, however.

The two girls contemplated the proposal with aching hearts and tearful faces. They were sorry to have thus to part, perhaps forever; but neither of them knew just what the one who sold herself, was to do after she was sold. The girls were quite innocent of city ways and yet the elder one was ready to sacrifice herself to the unknown to help the mother. The younger sister did not say much; she only wept; but she had a strange look on her face.

One morning when the elder sister awoke she found her sister's bed empty. It seems the girl had been going out every night for some time. She mentioned the matter to the mother first; and

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Besides the old [illegible] sister heard the [illegible] vain city there were people who would buy girls and pay a good price for them. So she said to the younger one that the best way to keep the home of the mother and would be for one of them to offer herself for sale in the city, she herself remaining there and then to do so. She would go to the city, she said, and when she got the money for herself she would give it to the sister at home and a home for the aged mother could be thus maintained. Nothing of this was to be mentioned to the mother, however.

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the mother was not at all surprised; for she said the child had been going to the temple to pray for the recovery of the mother and for hours to-day. It was believed that if prayer were fervently offered to the god Ikkaku-san seven nights in succession an answer would be vouchsafed.

One pitch-dark night when the rain was descending in torrents, the elder sister tried to dissuade the younger from going out to pray. To venture out on such a night would be very risky and cause much anxiety to the mother. Yet the child did not want to make any break in her regular devotions since it was expected for her mother depended on this. She said she had vowed to the god that nothing would prevent her from praying for her mother and her elder sister, and she must keep the vow. So she went out into the wet night.

As the girl approached the shrine at the top of the hill she saw a fire burning brightly in the priest's abode, and before it were two robbers drying their clothes. They looked stern, grim and fearful. At first the little girl in the darkness mistook them for straw-rice bags and started as if she had seen a vision. She did not know they were robbers, of course, and took them for belated travellers who had got wet in the storm. To my question as to why she was abroad on such a night she told them her mission to the shrine. The robbers were deeply impressed by the filial piety of the child and began to think about it. She told them that she was praying to avert the evil of her elder sister and for the return of her mother's health.

Tears came even to her hardened eyes and they were seen to whisper to each other. One of them took out a bag of money and the other a bundle of fine clothes taken from some one; and these they tied up in a big parcel and handed to the child, remarking that she was the most filial child they had ever heard of. They asked her to give the parcel to her mother with their best wishes.

The night wore on, the rain ceased, and the faces of the men assumed a softer expression than was their wont. There was a feeling of kindness and mercy in their hearts, in the face of the hard world.

The little girl returned to her mother with the precious parcel that saved the house hold from poverty and dishonour. The elder sister thanked the gods for saving her from hell; and the mother was so happy that her health greatly improved and she lived many a day longer to see her two daughters happy and prosperous. For the prayers of the child were indeed answered, and her perseverance and faith rewarded. Had she failed to face the elements and not gone out that night to pray, all would have been lost. This is a world in which such things happen.

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As the girl approached the shrine at the top of the hill she saw a fire blazing brightly, to her great amazement, and before it were two robbers drying their clothes. They looked stout, grim and fearful. At sight of the little girl in the dripping raincoat of straw the highway men started as if they had seen a vision. She did not know they were robbers, of course, and took them for belated travelers who had got wet in the storm. They demanded of her why she was abroad on such a night and she told them her mission to the shrine. The robbers were deeply impressed by the filial piety of the child and began to think about it. She told them that she was praying to avert the sale of her elder sister and for the return of her mother's health.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(NOV. 25 to DEC. 25)

Nov. 25.—Some 270 persons accused of riots on account of the high price of rice were brought to trial in the Tokyo District Court.

Nov. 26.—Instructions were issued by the Government to governors of prefectures that the people under them were to be warned to be frugal in habits so as to save money for after-war conditions.

His Majesty the Emperor attended the graduation exercises of the Naval Staff College in Tokyo, and presented prizes to the honour students.

Messers. Shinkichi Takahashi, Kokichi Sonoda and Takashi Masuda were raised to the peerage by the Emperor, being created barons, in recognition of their services to national finance.

Yokohama held grand celebration of the Allies' victory.

Nov. 27.—Marquis Kinmochi Saionji was appointed to head Japan's delegation to the European Peace Conference, to be attended by Baron Nobuaki Makino, Baron Sutemi Chinda and Mr. K. Matsui.

General Oshima was appointed Commander of the Tsingtau garrison and left at once for his post.

Mr. Harunobu Hayashi, professor of French in the First National College, passed away. He was the son of a French father; and his mother was the sister of Matsudaira Tadamoto.

Nov. 30.—Baron Shinkichi Takahashi died.

General Akiyama, Ichinohe and Osako were decorated with Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Dec. 1.—Prince Li of Korea formally proposed betrothal to Princess Masako Nashimoto-no-miya of the Imperial House of Japan.

The Kawasaki Dock Yard at Kobe doubled its capital to 40,000,000 *yen*, owing to increase of business.

According to an announcement made by the Department of Finance the Budget for 1919 will require 1,058,000,000 *yen*, while Revenue in sight amounts to only 1,037,000,000 *yen*, showing a deficit of some 21,000,000 *yen*, which is to be met by loans.

Dec. 4.—Princess Masako Nashimoto formally accepted the offer of marriage proposed by Prince Li of Korea.

Baron Renpei Kondo and Messrs. Yeigo Fukai, Kikusaburo Fukui and Matazo Kita were appointed Finance delegates to the European Peace Conference.

Dec. 10.—Baron Makino was seen off by over 3,000 persons as he sailed from Yokohama for the Peace Conference.

Dec. 16.—Lieutenant Genshiro Nozawa

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Lieut.-Gen. Count Gen-nai Oshima to be an Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Kimmochi Saionji was appointed to head Japan's delegation to the Washington Conference to be attended by Baron Meiji Kato, Mr. Shidehara, Baron Sutemi Chinda and Mr. K. Matsudaira.

General Oshima was appointed Commander of the Taiwan Expedition Army to take the post.

Mr. Hamaguchi Ryuichi, private secretary to the Imperial Household Minister, passed away. He was the son of a French father, and his mother was the sister of Mitsubishi Tadamaro.

Nov. 30.—Baron Shibusawa Eiichi was decorated with Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun.

Dec. 1.—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa was formally proposed by Prince Konoye as the husband of Princess Hisako Nashin-no-miya of the Imperial House of Japan.

The Hakodate Dock Yard at Kobe declared its capital to be 600,000 yen, owing to increase of business.

According to a Government order made by the Department of Finance the Bank for Japan will receive 1,058,000,000 yen, which is to be paid by shouldering a debt of 20 to 270,000,000 yen, which is to be paid by loans.

Dec. 4.—Princess Masako Asahiko formally accepted the offer of marriage proposed by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.

Baron Kenjiro Kondo and Messrs. Yuzo Iwasaki, Kikunobu Iwasaki and Tatsuo Kita were appointed Baronage delegates to the Bon-jean Peace Conference.

Dec. 12.—Baron Shibusawa Eiichi was over 300 persons are to be sailed from Yokohama for the Peace Conference.

Dec. 16.—Ambassador Genichiro Nozawa

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and 127 others were appointed to proceed to Europe to take over the German submarines allotted to Japan.

Mr. Torikichi Obata, new Japanese Minister to Pekin, left with his family for the Chinese capital.

Dec. 19.—General Uchiyama was despatched by His Majesty the Emperor to bring New Year greetings to the Japanese troops in Siberia.

Premier Hara summoned representatives of the various political parties and explained to them the new Budget for the year 1919-20.

The total bank deposits at the end of November in Japan amounted to 4,200,000,000 *yen*.

It was decided to hold a grand ceremony in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the promulgation of the Imperial Constitution on February the 11th.

Dec. 21.—His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to confer on Marquis Saionji the Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum in recognition of meritorious services to the nation.

The War Office announced that troops would be despatched west of Irkutsk to coöperate with the troops of the Allies in allaying strife in Russia and assisting the Omsk Government.

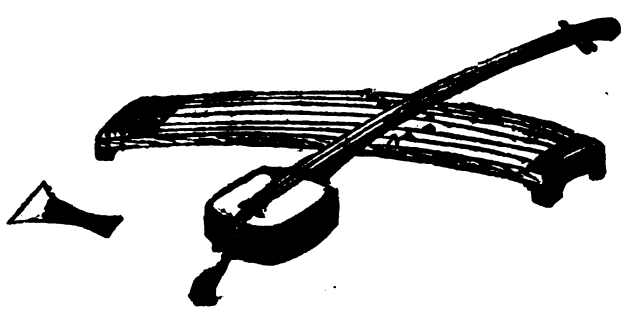
Dec. 22.—An important meeting of the Imperial Diplomatic Advisory Council met when Viscount Terauchi attended for the first time. Problems with reference to China, the Peace Conference and other important diplomatic subjects were discussed.

Professor Nakajima, of the Department of Literature in the Imperial University, Tokyo, died of influenza.

Mr. Jimbei Kawashima, the famous weaver of exquisite silk tapestries, in Kyoto, died.

Dec. 24.—Marquis Saionji came up from his villa at Okitsu to proceed to the Imperial Court to thank His Majesty for appointing him head of the Japanese delegation to the European Peace Conference.

Dec. 25.—The Imperial Diet was formally opened, when the Premier proceeded to the Imperial Palace to report the proceedings to His Majesty. The session formally commenced on the 27th.



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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Latent Power

The British Ambassador in Tokyo has published an admirable letter summarizing the important work done by Britishers in Japan during the war, and thanking them in the name of their country for the sacrifices thus made. What has been done to help the war work only goes to prove the latent power of foreigners in Japan, were they but willing to exercise it in normal times. This power was practically lying dormant until awakened by the war. But why should foreigners in Japan, many of whom are possessed of more than ordinary means, cease to work for humanity just because the war is over? Is the prosecution of war the only or the best way to help humanity? Certainly it was, while the war lasted and had to be pushed to a victorious conclusion. To assist in repairing the destruction caused by the war will be a better work still. It will doubtless be said that foreigners in Japan as a rule have been liberal supporters of charity. This is no answer to the charge that what they contributed to the welfare of mankind before the war was as nothing compared with what they gave during and for the war. The fact that most foreigners in Japan thought they were doing all that was required of them before the war shows the degree to which hypocrisy prevailed among us in regard to public duty. The crying needs of hospitals, schools and churches in the Far East have to go begging in vain, or depend on gifts from home. While hospitals are more or less liberally supported their equipment is yet very inadequate, and the general attitude toward churches and schools shows either selfishness or unbelief or both. The schools for foreign children in Japan are sadly suffering for want of sufficient financial suport. There is indeed no reason save a bad one why Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobé should not have first-class schools for foreign children established on a permanent basis; nor is there any better reason why the foreign chaplaincies in these foreign settlements should not be better supported. Much as people in the East gave to help on the war, it was as nothing compared to the sacrifices of some in the home lands. I wonder how many people in Japan sacrificed themselves to the extent of having to give up their motor-cars on account of the war! Some would not even give up their drinks! At any rate the war has proved beyond all doubt that the excuse that the foreign communities in Japan cannot have first-class hospitals, schools and churches because they cannot afford them, is not well founded. If people gave in even half the proportion contributed during war-time these essentials of all advanced civilization would be flourishing and

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

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well supported. The presence of foreign education between the two sides of the proper[illegible]

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well supported. The general indifference toward the education of foreign children betrays a lamentable lack of the proper spirit of British and American citizenship, especially at a time when so many educated men have died to make a better world!

The League Of Nations

In an interesting article by Professor Itakura of the Keiogijuku University in one of the Tokyo weeklies, he says that the permanence of a League of Nations depends much on the work of the Peace Conference in arriving at a proper delimitation of territories in Europe. The mistakes made in this respect by the Vienna Conference after the Napoleonic wars left a foundation for permanent peace impossible, and so Europe was long in a state of disaffection. A further obstacle o a League of Peace is the unwillingness of nations to submit their disputes and their honour to arbitration. An arbitral tribunal would have to be composed of judges of a very high level to ensure absolutely impartial judgements. In any case the stronger and larger members would always have the tendency to override the opinions of the weaker ones. Only nations of equal strength can discuss questions on an equal footing. In any League of Nations that may be formed there is no doubt that the influence of England and America would be supreme. No matter how lofty may be the principles and policies of such men as President Wilson there is little doubt that a League of nations would afford America an excellent opportunity for controlling the world.

Future of Militarism

The noted publicist, Dr. Miyaké, has an article in the *Nichinichi* dealing with the future of militarism in Japan. He is particularly hard on those army officers who had such confidence in the German system that they expected it to prevail against all odds in the recent war. By an unanswerable argument of victory, the Allies have proved their superiority to Germany; and Dr. Miyaké wants to know what the supporters of the German system in Japan are going to do about it. The principles of bureaucracy and militarism have been completely discredited and Japan must now turn to newer and better ways of advancement. Dr. Miyaké regards it as significant of this change that such pacifists as Marquis Saionji and Baron Makino have been selected to represent Japan at the European Peace Conference. Such questions as the disposition of the German colonies and the freedom of the seas are as nothing, and may be easily solved, compared with the question of freedom for immigration, which is the problem Japan must devote her chief attention to. Dr. Miyaké hopes that France will unite with Japan in standing for freedom of immigration for the Japanese. Dr. Suyehiro, of the Kyoto Imperial University, writing on the same subject in the Osaka *Asahi*, says that the germs of the recent war were sown by the nations of the west in their imperialistic policy of getting ahead of Germany in colonization during the Nineteenth century, which made the Germans impatient and dissatisfied at being hemmed into Europe. If the Allies desire to see no repetition of this outbreak of war they must see to it that no discrimination is permitted against any race or nation, either economically, commercially, racially, or any other way. Japan cannot hope to see a proper national development if the doors of the British colonies remain closed to her. If Japan is to be hemmed in and kept at

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home there is nothing left but for her to be forced into the attitude of Germany before the war. At present Japan's policy is to substitute coöperative imperialism for competitive imperialism. The Allies must throw open their doors to one another, and make assistance mutual. The interests of nations must be sacrificed in some measure to the common interests of the world. That America, Canada and Australia should continue to discriminate against the Japanese as inferior to the white races is unjust, and a potent and perpetual cause of international friction. The proposed League of Nations can be founded only on a basis of racial equality and reciprocal privilege.

Education

Education is always one of the most important subjects of discussion in Japan, simply because in Japan, as in all countries, the whole future of the nation depends on education; and yet the department is one that suffers more than any other from lack of adequate financial support. Recently the authorities have inaugurated some regulations that will afford new impetus to the progress of establishing private schools, by conceding to these institutions the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by Government schools and colleges. In her aversion to the establishment of private schools and colleges Japan has hitherto pursued a policy the reverse of that followed in England and America. Now that private institutions of learning are to be given the same status as Government schools, no doubt there will be more encouragement to the patrons of learning to assist in building schools, the accommdation for higher education at present being very inadequate. That reforms are also urgent in the system of education followed in Japan is emphasised by the editor of the *Seoul Press*, who says that one of the prime causes of Germany's defeat was her mistaken educational policy in fostering hatred of other countries and an inordinate appreciation of her own. While patriotism is to be admired, it must not go to the extreme of believing one's country so superior to all others as to require the imposition of one's *kultur* on others at the point of the sword. An educational system that fosters mere selfconceit is a dangerous one, and the Department of Education has to be most careful not to permit such a system in Japan. Such a system would not only give the rising generation a false estimates of their country but would tend to keep Japan behind other nations in ambition and progress. Nations should teach their children to be humble and ready to learn. This was the secret of Japans rapid development in the early days of the Meiji era, when she threw open her doors to western learning and tried to acquire the knowledge necessary to national advancement. If Japan allows western countries to outdistance her in education it will be tantamount to that selfsatisfaction that always gets left behind. The greatest evil of the present system is that more stress is laid on theory than on practice, and on uniformity than on development of individual ability and talent.

Baron Sakatani's Views

In an interview with the *Yomiuri* Baron Sakatani, formerly Minister of Finance, and now Financial adviser to China, says there is not the least reason to fear that the political upheaval in Europe will have any deleterious effect on Japanese society. The national constitution of Japan is too solid

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to be influenced by these world-wide tendencies. The national polity of Japan is not of a nature to be easily affected by outside influences. At the same time the Baron holds that Japan must come into the League of Nations, as to be outside of it is to stand apart from the best of the world. Baron Sakatani is the author of Japan's high tariff policy, and he does not believe that there will be any general drift toward free trade after the war. Moreover, the same social problems that arise in western lands are not likely to trouble Japan, since the constitution of her society is different from that of the west. The problem of poverty and the workhouse has not begun to burden Japan, where society expects the members of the family to take care of on another. The present amount of surplus capital and labour, however, is likely to lead to some degree of disaffection, when large numbers of workingmen are thrown out of employment thinks the Baron; but if appropriate means for the utilization of surplus capital can be found, the situation in this respect will be tided over. Some of this capital might be used in developing the resources and industries of China, which is a country always suffering for want of capital. In this war America has proclaimed absence of any interest save the welfare of humanity. This is the policy that Japan must pursue in China. In other words Japan must assume toward China the same humane attitude that America has always shown toward Japan. By this disinterested policy relations between Japan and China will be more friendly.

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